

THE LYNCHING DENOUNCED.

PEOPLE OF PORT JERVIS EXPLORE THE DISGRACE.

DRUNKEN LEADERS INCITED THE MOB THAT HANGED "BOB" LEWIS—ANOTHER MAN IMPLICATED IN THE ASSAULT ON MISS McMAHON.

Port Jervis, N. Y., June 3 (Special).—The lynching of a miserable negro here yesterday by an angry and to a limited extent, a drunken mob was denounced as a disgrace and an outrage by all the respectable people in the place to-day. That in a civilized community in the State of New-York a mob of men should ignore the officers of the law, drag a wretched negro through the public thoroughfares, choke him, kick him and club him, and then in the view of 2,000 people string him up to the limb of a tree, almost in the shadow of a church—the best element in Port Jervis say they can only denounce as shameful and disgraceful.

The majority of the men who went to make up the crowd which has brought such dishonor upon Port Jervis and New-York State were not men engaged in the respectable walks of life. The Tribune reporter has the statements of some of the most trustworthy officials and citizens of the place that many of the men who assisted and incited the mob to bring about the tragic scene were thieves and loafers. Others of them were rough railroad employees who chanced to be in the town.

The respectable people who took a hand in the affair at all, did everything in their power to persuade the mob to permit the police authorities to take charge of the culprit, but they were scoffed at, stoned and assaulted by several men in the crowd, who had spent the day in the liquor stores of the town. The chief of police was roughly handled by some of the ruffians when he attempted to take the negro wretch into custody; a minister of the Gospel was struck with a stick when he attempted to dissuade the disorderly and disgraceful crowd from bringing about the lynching, and several other respectable citizens who lifted their voices against the outrage, were assaulted by loafers.

The people of Port Jervis admit that the crime of which the brutal negro was guilty was a most heinous one, but they believe that the law should have been allowed to take its course.

P. J. Foley, the young man who left Miss McMahon on the bank of the Cuddeback brook not far from its junction with the Neversink River, where "Bob" Lewis committed the crime which cost him his life, was arrested here at 4 o'clock this morning, just as he was making preparations to leave town. It is hinted that Foley induced the negro to commit the assault, as he was seen by several witnesses just before the crime was committed, talking to Lewis. The authorities had some difficulty in getting Foley out of the reach of the mob. A passenger train was backed down near the jail, and before the people of the town, who had taken part in the lynching of Lewis, were aware of what was going on, Foley was carried off to the jail at Goshen. This afternoon, Mr. McMahon, the foster father of the unfortunate girl, swore out a warrant, charging the young man with blackmail. Mr. McMahon learned from his adopted daughter that young Foley for the last two months has been extorting money from the young woman by threats. Miss McMahon had access to the money drawer in her father's grocery store, and Foley is accused of having compelled the girl to get money for him. When influence was brought to bear on only he was arrested, as Mr. McMahon said to-day that the whole story would not be made public until the case came up for trial.

Mayor Howell, Chief of Police Kirkman and others say that Foley had the reputation of being a worthless fellow. He did not have steady employment.

Coroner Joseph Harding impaneled a jury to-day and the inquest on the body of Lewis will probably take place to-morrow. The jury is made up as follows: William Rooney, foreman; William Case, James Kane, George Sears, Charles Hunt, J. F. Cooley, E. G. Geisler, William Harriet, Henry Marchant and Patrick Barnes. Three of the ten men are barkeepers, and one is a wholesale liquor-dealer.

Michael Hershberg, District Attorney of Orange County, will assist Coroner Harding in conducting the inquest. He will probably be here to-morrow.

O. P. Howell, Mayor of Port Jervis and a lawyer of some prominence, is one of the many respectable people of the town who do not hesitate to express themselves in regard to the disgraceful scenes of yesterday. What he says expresses the sentiment of the great majority of the people here.

"We all deplore the lynching, as every decent citizen should," said the Mayor to the Tribune reporter. "Port Jervis is a thriving, growing place, and it is to be regretted that a disgraceful mob should defy the officers of the law and commit a murder. The police were scattered at the time the crowd gathered or we might have prevented the lynching. The officers were searching for the negro and could not be called upon at the time they were needed to get the man away. The first I heard of the disturbance was when I was told that Lewis had been brought to town in a wagon and was at the jail. I hastened there and found that the negro was with his feet and hands tied. I heard cries of 'lynch him,' before I arrived near enough to see the man. I called to the men who appeared to be ringleaders that there might be some mistake and implored them to do nothing rash. As soon as I said this a ruffian behind me shouted: 'He has confessed; string him up.' I caught the fellow by the throat and told him that he had not told the truth. Benjamin Ryall, Dr. Hunt, William H. Bonar and Officer Gapes did all they could to bring the crowd to their senses, but were severely handled. When ropes were secured and tied around the negro's neck, Bonar and Gapes cut them several times. When one grabbed the helpless negro and choked him until his tongue hung out of his mouth, William Bonar caught the man by the neck and pulled him away. But a few men who were anxious for law and order could not prevent the disgraceful scene that followed. A few men against an angry mob could do nothing. I persuaded the men, however, who had the culprit in charge, to consent to take the negro to the house of Miss McMahon where he could be positively identified. They started up the street with the wretched, and I hastened ahead to the home of the McMahon. Here I got Mrs. McMahon and the unfortunate girl to promise that they would say that the negro in the hands of the mob was the wrong man. But the crowd with Lewis never reached the home of the McMahon.

"Some of the crowd again began to shout about lynching the negro, and some one called out that Miss McMahon was dead. There was no foundation for this statement, but the angry crowd was stimulated by the incendiary words, and not far from the Rev. Dr. A. Vanema's church the wretched negro, after his clothing had been torn from his body above his waist, and after he had been clubbed and beaten, was strung up to the limb of a maple tree.

Mayor Howell says he has the names of many of the men who took an active part in the lynching. Warrants for their arrest will probably be made out to-morrow. The papers may not be served, however, until after the coroner's jury has rendered a verdict.

The mob came near taking the life of another

colored man, who it was at first thought had assaulted the young woman. As soon as the crime became known to the authorities, descriptions of the guilty negro were sent to all the neighboring towns. Charles McMahon, a colored man at Otseville, was arrested on suspicion, and word was sent to the people at Port Jervis. McMahon was expected to arrive on the Orange County express, which reaches Port Jervis a little before 10 o'clock, and an angry crowd gathered at the station to wait for him. There are a dozen liquor stores near the station, and the men frequently visited these places during the time they were waiting for the train. Threats of violence were openly made.

Benjamin Ryall, manager of the Port Jervis, Midland and New-York Railroad, however, telegraphed to have the train stopped at Carpenter's Point, where he met it, and had McMahon taken to Drake's Hotel. The colored man remained there all night. Mr. Ryall's action probably saved McMahon's life.

The condition of Miss McMahon this evening is much improved. The young woman was severely bruised about the head, limbs and body, but her condition is not considered dangerous by Dr. A. Vanema, who is attending her.

William H. Altemeyer was a police officer in Port Jervis the day of the lynching. Yesterday his star and club were taken away from him. When Mayor Howell called upon Altemeyer to persuade the mob to permit the police authorities to take charge of the culprit, he was made to quiet the mob, the officer hesitated. He was either cowardly or in sympathy with the mob, and to-day Mayor Howell dismissed him from the force in disgrace, appointing W. H. Bonar, a man of high character, to his place. Several of the respectable element in their efforts to preserve order, in his place.

Goshen, N. Y., June 3 (Special).—P. J. Foley, who was here, in an attempt to to-day, was denied emphatically that he was in any way implicated in the assault upon Miss McMahon. He denies that he had spoken to Lewis for three or four days before the crime was committed. He says the girl quarreled with her parents and was anxious to leave home. She told him of her trouble, and wanted him to get an expressman to take her to New York City. Foley, however, says he did send an expressman to her house, and while in the village on this errand the assault was committed. Foley intimates that he is pressed to hard by the newspaper stories that will implicate several prominent people of Port Jervis.

COMBINATION OF WALL-PAPER MEN.

A CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF A COMPANY WITH A CAPITAL OF \$14,000,000. FILED AT ALBANY.

Albany, June 3.—The long-talked-of combination of wall-paper manufacturers became an accomplished fact this afternoon, when a certificate was filed with the Secretary of State incorporating the National Wall Paper Company, with a capital of \$14,000,000, divided into 800 shares. The company is to manufacture and deal in wall paper and other interior house decorations, and may hold stock in other corporations having anything to do with its line of business, and exchange its stock for the stock of such corporations. In addition to the usual power to borrow money and otherwise create obligations, the corporation has power to issue a form of obligation in the nature of certificates of indebtedness to the extent of \$6,000,000, which shall be known as debenture stock. These bonds may be sold or exchanged for property or exchanged for stock of the corporation, or may be exchanged for stock of other like corporations. The bonds shall be entitled to dividends amounting to a per cent annually when the earnings of the company are sufficient to pay such dividend. The business will be transacted in all the States and Territories and in foreign countries, wherever its products can be most advantageously manufactured, purchased or sold.

The principal business office will be in New-York City, and branch offices will be established in other States and in foreign countries. The directors are: William H. Bonar, John W. D. Doherty, Frederick Keim, Sidney S. Corlies, Rudolph Heller, Edward E. Barnes and Alfred J. Bohne. The officers are: President, John W. Doherty; Vice-President, William H. Bonar; Secretary, John W. Doherty; Treasurer, John W. Doherty; and a committee of five, consisting of John W. Doherty, William H. Bonar, John W. Doherty, John W. Doherty, and John W. Doherty.

The formation of an organization has been under consideration by wholesale and retail wall-paper dealers for over a month, but no definite shape within the last few days. A former trial existed for several years, but was dissolved a few years ago, because all allegations that several of the firms which comprised it were cutting rates.

Colonel Fairman Warren, senior member of the firm of Warren, Fuller & Co. of this city, had drawn up and circulated among manufacturers a blank agreement of consolidation for their approval. In speaking of the matter before the National Wall Paper Association, he said: "We do not expect to control the entire wall-paper business. There will be no exorbitant prices charged, our object being to increase the profits of our business by decreasing the cost of manufacture."

Among the firms which are said to be most interested in the new organization are Warren, Fuller & Co., R. H. Hobbs & Co., the New-York Paper Company, Limited; the Manhattan Wall Paper Company, Frederick Beck & Co., and the Robert Graves Company, the F. E. James Company, Meigs & Co. and Howell & Co.

Members of the new trust are reticent as to the method of organization, but it is understood that each member of the trust will hand over its entire good-will and plant to it. A committee will be appointed to appraise the fixtures and property of each individual member. These plants are to be paid for by the preferred stock of the trust, which is expected to pay a per cent. The value of the entire corporation will be determined by calculating its profits for three years, dividing by three and multiplying the result by sixteen. The members will be obliged to sell the real estate of their plant to the trust, but will simply receive it for a number of years, probably ten, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time at the rate of 6 per cent interest.

Several large firms are not included in the agreement. These are said to have objected to the combination, on the ground that, while it offers to pay a per cent profit, it shows no guarantee that it will do so, as does the plan which the members will be derived, except from the profits, which may or may not be as large as expected.

Members of the trust also say that firms entering into the agreement may not receive fair treatment, as the decision of the committee which is to be made up of the members of the trust, is to be final. It is also said that they are confident that the new combination cannot in any way work them an injury, as it will merely control prices among its own members.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH POLICEMEN.

RUFFIANS BRUTALLY ASSAULT ONE OFFICER AND STRUGGLE WITH TWO OTHERS.

The Park-st. gang, on whose shoulders the mantle of the lamented "Dumpty" Driscoll and his followers has fallen, enjoyed themselves after their first foray yesterday. They have terrorized about half of the Sixth Precinct, and make a specialty of attacking helplessly alone the men of the crowd. At 1 o'clock when several members of the gang were collected at Park and Pearl streets, waiting for the laborers of the day, Policeman Peter Morgan, of the Sixth Precinct, came along just at that time and ordered the crowd to "move on." The gang replied to Morgan in the customary way. In other words, the men threw him down, jumped upon him and beat and kicked him into unconsciousness. When he lay on the ground, the men began to kick him. Policeman Morgan, however, who had the culprit in charge, to consent to take the negro to the house of Miss McMahon where he could be positively identified. They started up the street with the wretched, and I hastened ahead to the home of the McMahon. Here I got Mrs. McMahon and the unfortunate girl to promise that they would say that the negro in the hands of the mob was the wrong man. But the crowd with Lewis never reached the home of the McMahon.

BURIED FOR NINE HOURS.

A WELL CAVES IN ON JACOB HEEB.

HE IS FINALLY TURNED OUT ALIVE AND UNHARMED—HIS EXPERIENCE.

After nine hours' imprisonment beneath tons of dirt, Jacob Heeb, of Newtown, L. I., crawled out alive and well yesterday afternoon. A preacher was the first man to lend him a helping hand as he came out, and he drove home in an undertaker's wagon between a doctor and a coroner.

Mr. Heeb went to work yesterday morning at 6:30 o'clock in a well situated on property in Grand-st., Newtown, belonging to Leopold Bernheimer, the brewer. It was a driven well, and the pipe had sunk sixty feet. The shaft was thirty feet deep and lined with boards, and one-half feet long, and were insecurely braced. The soil was loose, and at the bottom of the shaft there was a good deal of running sand.

While Mr. Heeb was at the bottom of the shaft yesterday morning, the jarring of a passing freight train on the Long Island Railroad caused some of the lower sections of the casing to give way. The loose sand immediately ran into the well, the boards of which were crushed, and Mr. Heeb was quickly buried under a mass of earth. Several of the shaft boards used in the casing fell so as to form a roof over his head, thus fortunately saving his life. He was buried in the running sand up to his waist, and one of his arms was wedged in between two boards. The casing was on one side, and at a short distance from the man's head was a small air-hole. The two German laborers who were helping the well-digger were struck dumb with fear when the accident happened.

William Manwaring, an expert well-digger, happened to be passing, and he took the work of the well-digger. An alarm was sent out, and within a few minutes fifty men had gathered around the well. One of the first who came was the Rev. S. Mallman, pastor of the Newtown Presbyterian Church. He went down into the shaft and found that Mr. Heeb was alive.

"Send that man down here," said Mr. Heeb. "I mean that fellow talking up there. He understands it."

He meant Manwaring, who was near the mouth of the well, and whose voice he had recognized. Manwaring went down and told the imprisoned man his plans. A box about eight feet square was placed about the well, and within this the force of men directed by John H. Pratt, the broker, began work. The digging was done carefully in order to prevent the earth from caving in further and thus burying the man deeper.

Nearly the whole population of Newtown, men, women and children, turned out, and the town could be seen from the air. About 1 o'clock an air engine was brought and compressed air was forced through a pipe into the narrow cell below. Mr. Heeb was able to breathe with comparative ease after that, although a quantity of packed hay in the shaft prevented all the air from reaching him.

The earth was dug away around the shaft for a depth of fifteen feet, and then the dirt was removed from above the head of the engine. The Rev. Mr. Mallman went down into the shaft and at 4:20 p. m. the well-digger and the preacher were drawn to the surface. The crowd cheered again and again and Mr. Heeb was escorted to the wagon of Henry Skelton, the undertaker. He was almost exhausted, but still conscious.

"I never expected to get out alive," he said. The first thing he asked for was a chew of tobacco. A hundred packages of the juicy weed were handed in, and a cry of "take mine, take mine," was heard. Mr. Heeb was very faint but the use of cigarettes soon put him in good condition. Dr. J. C. O'Brien, of Newtown, said that he thought he was not injured.

Mr. Heeb was seen last night at his home in the Newtown Hotel. He was in the exception of a little nervous, he was in good condition. His remarkable rescue is the talk of all Newtown.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE CONFERENCE.

HIS PURPOSE TO MAKE THE COMMISSION FROM THIS COUNTRY AS SPRING AS POSSIBLE.

Washington, June 3.—Secretary Foster, on his return from New-York, gave the President an account of several conferences in that city with financiers, representing different shades of opinion on the question of currency. In commenting on these expressions of opinion the President stated his own views to the Secretary upon various points raised. These were, in general terms, those set forth in the letter of invitation to the European Governments to a monetary conference. In this letter it is declared to be the opinion of the President, and, as he believes, of the people of the United States, with singular unanimity, that a full use of silver as a medium of exchange is essential to the prosperity of the world, and that the opinion of the people of the United States, whose cooperation in a successful movement for such an agreement is most desirable, may not be in full accord with his views or with the public opinion of the United States; that he is, however, to believe that a sentiment for a larger use of silver has been growing throughout the world, and that the time is now propitious for the holding of an international conference to discuss the question.

The United States Government, while frankly disclaiming its own views and the purpose it would desire to attain, does not wish to interpose any conditions that will embarrass any Government that is willing to confer generally upon the subject of the proper and most advantageous relation of silver to the coinage of the world in accepting this invitation for an international silver conference, and the United States Government, therefore, proposes a conference as to what powers for the purpose of the conference.

Asking Clemency for Keeper Beck.

A PETITION FROM TEN OF HIS JURORS—MELBAINE'S TRIAL BEGUN.

Utica, N. Y., June 3.—The jury in the Luck case to-day presented to Judge Kennedy a petition for clemency, signed by ten of the twelve jurors. The petition, signed by John C. McKelvie, who is under indictment for adding O'Brien to escape, was begun before the jury yesterday morning. Considerable difficulty was met in getting a jury, but Judge Kennedy kept the attorneys at work, and at 1 o'clock the twelfth juror was obtained. The prosecution is conducted by District Attorney Thomas S. Jones and his assistant, William Townsend.

During the afternoon and evening the prosecution succeeded in putting in and reading the evidence before the jury in the same case as the Luck case. The testimony of the father, Louis S. Hanneker, that the prisoner requested him to tell District Attorney Baker, of Albany, and others, that O'Brien was in the jail, but could not be seen when he was in the jail, was the most interesting. The case will be finished to-morrow.

FIRE IN NEW-JERSEY.

Atlantic City, June 3.—A forest fire is raging in the woods back of this city and burning in close proximity to McKee City, three miles below May's Landing. McKee City is a settlement of about 150 families, principally owned by Colonel McKee, a wealthy colored man of Philadelphia. Tonight the settlement is in great danger. Hundreds of acres of valuable timber have already been destroyed.

WESTERN RIVERS RISING AGAIN.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN MICHIGAN—THE FLOODS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Detroit, June 3.—A heavy rain visited this city last evening. Within the limits of one hour and ten minutes 1.15 inches fell. The city's sewer system was utterly inadequate to carry away such a surface water. The streets, from curb to curb, ran a foot deep with water. The damage to property in the city is so general and extensive that it cannot be estimated. It will reach the thousands. For a time it was necessary to transfer passengers to and from the Michigan Central depot across the street in express wagons.

Grand Rapids suffered severely by the rain. The farms in the lowlands are under water, crops are beaten down, streams are swollen and roads are impassable because of mud. A heavy washout is reported at Ada on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad.

Spindletop, Ohio, June 3.—Word has reached here of a destructive tornado. Pleasant and Harmony Townships, eight miles from here, on Wednesday night, Forest trees were lifted from the ground, orchards laid low and buildings razed.

Holena, Ark., June 3.—The river rose three inches here during the last twenty-four hours and the prospects are unfavorable. Even if the water begins to fall here within the next few days, there appears to be little hope of it doing so, planters could begin planting until after June 15, which is considered too late to make a crop.

Cuba, Mo., June 3.—A terrific wind and rain storm occurred here and Crawford Counties on Tuesday night. The railway bridge over Spring Creek at Salem was swept away and the trestle approaching the bridge over the Meramec, between Cuba and Stockville, was swept off. No trains can pass on the Meramec branch before some time next week. The Meramec River has not been so high since 1845. Hundreds of farms are practically destroyed and almost all the wheat and corn crop about the bottom of the Meramec is ruined. The water is four feet deep. During the high wind and Dean Burke was killed by lightning.

Burlington, Iowa, June 3.—The river rose eight inches yesterday, and the lowlands on the Illinois shore opposite this city are under water for several miles back. Another foot higher and the Carthage branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad will be under water. All St. Louis trains are running via Carthage and Quincy, the track at Alexandria being so far under water as to put out the first in the morning. The water at present is by small engines.

Washington, Mo., June 3.—Continued rains have swollen the "Big Muddy" again. It has been rising for several days, the rate being three inches in two hours, and with two feet more water it will be out of its banks again. All small streams in the neighborhood are rushing torrents, and with the big rise are expected to do so. The present stage, which will start the water over the lowlands again. Work has not begun in the Missouri River bottoms. Little will be raised by these unfortunate farmers this year.

Van Buren, Ark., June 3.—The Arkansas River is rising rapidly, and is expected to reach four feet in four hours, and the water is still climbing up on the banks. Lowlands are again flooded, and much additional damage and suffering is being caused.

Perk, Tex., June 3.—Red River is on another rampage. It rose six feet in twelve hours, and is now at the danger line. It has been standing at the danger line for several days. Whether it will rise higher or fall cannot yet be determined. It is believed, however, that the rain that fell upon its head waters during the last twenty-four hours will cause it to rise. This rise means untold disaster for lower Red River, as the high water will follow the waters up it. The water is still climbing up on the banks. Lowlands are again flooded, and much additional damage and suffering is being caused.

Tunkhannock, Penn., June 3.—A heavy storm in the nature of a cloudburst prevailed here yesterday, which did much damage to growing crops hereabouts. Tunkhannock was cut off from communication for several hours by reason of damage to the wires.

Williamsport, Penn., June 3.—Heavy rain fell all night accompanied by lightning. The electric cars were stopped and the telephone exchange suspended for a time. A dynamo in the City of Williamsport was damaged by lightning, and a number of people were severely shocked by the lightning, but no lives were lost.

Rock Haven, Penn., June 3.—Heavy thunderstorms with hail and terrific displays of electricity, passed over this town yesterday night. The water in the large canal caused much damage to fruit trees and gardens. Washouts and landslides are reported on the railroad, making the transfer of passengers dangerous.

St. Louis, Mo., June 3.—The storm which swept over this city last night resulted in great damage. The water in the Mississippi River is rising rapidly, and is expected to reach four feet in four hours, and the water is still climbing up on the banks. Lowlands are again flooded, and much additional damage and suffering is being caused.

A STEAMER LOST AND FOUR MEN DROWNED.

Van Hook, Ark., June 3.—The steamer John McMahon, loaded with corn, bound for Pine Bluff, ran against the pier on the bridge over the Arkansas River at 1 o'clock this morning and sank. The river is unusually high, and it was impossible for the pilot to steer away from the pier. Fourteen passengers were aboard the steamer, but all were saved. Follow-

ing is a list of the drowned: George Hall, night watchman; Edward Campbell, William Adams and Captain Taylor, non-returns.

The bodies were picked up by a mile from the scene of the accident, having saved themselves by clinging to a log. The boat is a total loss. It was owned by the Merchants' Transportation Company of this city.

TRAINS WRECKED BY WASHOUTS.

Oil City, Penn., June 3.—Train No. 5, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad ran into a washout at 6 o'clock last evening at Foster Station, a few miles below Franklin. There were from twenty to thirty-five passengers on the train, most of whom were injured. The engine and baggage and express cars were hurled into the river. The engineer, "Al" Reed, had his skull crushed and was scalded so badly that he cannot live. Frank Shearer, the fireman, was badly hurt about the back, but his injuries are not thought to be fatal. Owen J. Madden, the baggage-master, had his arm broken and received numerous bruises about the head. He was rescued several feet above the head.

Willesbarre, Penn., June 3 (Special).—A serious washout occurred here yesterday morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Retreat, thirteen miles from here, and an engine and twenty-seven freight cars were hurled into the river. The train hands escaped by jumping. The cars were landed with four and are nearly all under water.

IN THE CONVENTION CITY.

FOUNDING THE DELEGATES WHO HAVE REACHED MINNEAPOLIS.

SENATOR HISCOCK, CONSUL-GENERAL NEW AND OTHER LEADERS WORKING IN THE PRESIDENT'S CAUSE—CHAIRMAN CLARKSON SILENT AS TO RUMORS OF MR. BLAINE'S INTENTIONS—GOSSIP IN THE LOBBY OF THE WEST HOTEL.

Minneapolis, June 3.—Less than 100 delegates to the Republican National Convention are in town, the great bulk not being expected to arrive until Sunday morning. It is then that the most important delegation, the one from New-York, will arrive. On the same day, early in the morning probably, the Pennsylvanians will be here, to be followed closely afterward by the delegations from several of the New-England States. In the meantime a number of important leaders are on the ground with a competent staff of assistants and to place them, politically speaking, where they belong. Among them are Senator Hiscock, John C. New, M. S. Quay and J. S. Clarkson. Senator Hiscock and Consul-General New did not hesitate for a single moment to express their belief in the success of General Harrison. They go so far even as to assert that the President will be nominated on the first ballot. Messrs. Quay and Clarkson, on the other hand, are extremely reticent, the former denying himself to interviewers, except to say that utterances ascribed to him within the last few days have no foundation whatever, and the latter being content merely to discuss routine details of the approaching convention without intimating what the opposition to the President's nomination expects to do or hopes to accomplish.

Upon their arrival here, these two leaders discovered unmistakable signs of a strong and vigorous Harrison sentiment which found expression in more ways than one. Whether it was deemed advisable or necessary to offset this sentiment, ignored altogether in the beginning, certain it is that late this afternoon the lobbies of the West Hotel began to swarm with wearers of crimson Blaine badges. At the same time mysterious whispers passed around to the effect that Colonel Clarkson had received positive assurance from Mr. Blaine, not only that he would write no more letters of declination, but in the event of his being nominated by the convention, he would accept the honor.

The presence of the badges, whatever their value might be as representing a sentiment, could, of course, not be denied, but as to the assurance said to have been received from Mr. Blaine, it was a different matter altogether. Colonel Clarkson himself was evasive when asked a question directly, and the only foundation for the statement within reach of the curious was that Colonel Clarkson had communicated in strictest confidence to some intimate friend what Mr. Blaine had or had not promised to do. The name of the intimate friend was never furnished, but in its stead it was said that Mr. Blaine's position would be made clear through Colonel Clarkson within twenty-four hours, or forty-eight, at the most.

STIMULATING A HEALTHY RIVALRY.

Of course there is the greatest interest taken in every bit of floating gossip, irrespective of its origin. The average attendant at a political convention does not discriminate with too much hotly between the talk which the hotel lobbies and headquarters furnish, and what emanates from responsible sources. For the moment one statement seems to him as good as another. The plans imputed to the anti-Harrison leaders, the tactics ascribed to the friends of the President, the deals and bargains contemplated, form the basis sometimes of the most absurd statements, and still more absurd speculations. But instead of generating antagonism or bad blood those discussions seem to stimulate only a healthy rivalry. They are carried on in the most amiable of tempers, and emphasize strongly the practical unity of the party. The friends of Mr. Blaine generously admit the excellence of General Harrison's record in the Presidential chair, and are not slow to bestow praises upon the Administration which he has given to the country, while the followers of General Harrison exhibit not the slightest ill-feeling toward Mr. Blaine nor show a disposition to detract from his merits as one of the foremost leaders of the party.

Though few actual delegates are so far on hand, the city, because of its lack of big hotels, seems already crowded with visitors. There is only one centre of political interest and gossip, the lobby of the West Hotel; and there the new-comer sees in half an hour all the familiar convention figures which in a city like Chicago would be encountered only on a tour of the whole hotel district. All the important headquarters are, in fact, necessarily established in this one building, for here everybody comes to exchange gossip and meet acquaintances, and there is no possibility of a rival meeting taking place elsewhere.

THE INDIANIAN'S COIGN OF VANTAGE.

The Indiana delegation, by being early on the spot, has reaped whatever advantage there is in having the most commodious and easily accessible headquarters in town. Their rooms are at the head of the stairway on the first floor overlooking the big hotel court, and from the doorway a perfect watch can be had on all that goes on in the centre of the political ferment below. The New-York delegation has rooms on the same floor further down the hall, while Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania delegations are to have rooms in other accessible parts of the hotel building. Active headquarters canvassing will not be opened formally until to-morrow or Sunday. The Indiana people promised this afternoon a big oil painting of the President to hang in their parlors and also put up a liberal supply of bunting on the walls.

But no one moved in for work, Committee-man John C. New and ex-Attorney-General L. E. Michener, the leaders of the Indiana force, preferring to use their own rooms upstairs for purposes of conference and persuasion. But, as said before, the material to work on in the way of newly arriving delegates was not very plentiful. Perhaps twenty or twenty-five of the States were represented by one or more delegates, but in no case had a delegation come on in a body, and from the larger States there were almost no delegates at all. New-York, up to this evening, had only five out of seventy-two on hand, and Pennsylvania only one, Senator Quay, out of sixty-four. Ohio and Illinois were also unrepresented. Indiana made a better showing, naturally, than any other State. Of her thirty delegates, fifteen were hard at work here early this morning for the President's renomination. John C. New and L. E. Michener, who did not wish to come as delegates, and General Lew Wallace, who was elected as a delegate, but declined to serve, directed the canvassing as far as it could be presented, and they were ably supported by the untiring "Rinsley" Shiel, of Indianapolis; the genial Daniel Rhodes, Marshal of the District of Columbia, and Harry C. New, the aggressive and popular young Editor of "The Indianapolis Journal." General New, who was about the lobby of the West Hotel a good deal of the afternoon, made no secret of his abounding confidence in the President's renomination, and predicting that he would easily be chosen on the first ballot. Mr. Michener and General

Wallace were equally sanguine, and both declared that the party in Indiana was unanimous for the President's renomination. General Harrison, they said, could carry Indiana next fall against any Democrat who might be nominated against him.

NEW-YORK DELEGATES ON THE GROUND.

The New-York delegates on the ground were headed by Senator Hiscock, who arrived shortly after noon. J. Sloat Fassett, secretary of the Republican National Committee, had come in earlier, bringing with him his colleague from the XXVIII District, John W. Dwight, of Dryden. Rufus T. Peck, of the XXVth District, and Edward C. O'Brien, of the Plattburgh District, made out the five. Senator Hiscock appeared in the lobby of the West Hotel for half an hour or longer, and talked freely in favor of the renomination of President Harrison. When asked by The Tribune correspondent to say what he thought would be the outcome of the convention, he replied:

"I think that the action of the convention should be and will be to sustain the present Administration. On the record of the last four years President Harrison clearly deserves a renomination. Mr. Blaine, of course, could have had the nomination this year if he had been in any legitimate sense a candidate. He is the most popular of Republican leaders, but he has written a letter of declination which can have but one interpretation. On that interpretation of his wishes and intentions the delegates to this convention were chosen, and it is entirely unjust to them to ask them now, as some party leaders are doing, to find a new meaning in Mr. Blaine's plain and definite withdrawal from the list of possible candidates. The delegates should not be placed in such a false position, nor do I think the good sense of the convention will submit to it. Viewing Mr. Blaine's declination as a finality, I do not see how the party can afford to refuse a renomination to the President. It is of great importance that a nomination should be made this year on the first ballot and with entire good feeling and unanimity. If the opponents of President Harrison persist in making Mr. Blaine a candidate against his wishes the good effect of such harmonious action will be lost. I look and hope for a prompt and cordial endorsement of the brilliant and effective administration given to us by President Harrison."

Mr. Fassett was non-communative about the probable action of the convention. Mr. O'Brien, the Commissioner of Navigation, is a strong supporter of the President, and will work and vote for his renomination with Mr. Hiscock.

SENATORS IN THE CONVENTION CITY.

Of the few delegates from other States already here, an unusual proportion are United States Senators. Besides Mr. Quay there were present this afternoon about the hotel Senators Sawyer, of Wisconsin; Stockbridge, of Michigan; Ham-brough, of North Dakota; Felton, of California; and Gallinger, of New-Hampshire. Ex-Senator Spooner is also here. Representative Burrows almost alone represented the popular branch of Congress. Land Commissioner Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, one of President Harrison's closest political friends, arrived late yesterday afternoon. When asked his opinion of the present Administration, and President Harrison in particular, Mr. Carter said:

"Every member of the National Committee, as far as I am advised, who now prefers the nomination of some other person than the President as the party candidate freely admits that General Harrison was a tower of strength as a candidate during the campaign of 1888. With equal freedom all concede that he has given to the country not only a blameless Administration, but a strong, vigorous Administration, the proved faithful to every party pledge set forth in the platform of 1888; having through the vigor, intelligence and purity of his administration of the Federal Government furnished the party with ample justification for a strong endorsement in the course of the party in power for four years more, it is difficult to conceive upon what theory the strong candidate, the able and faithful President, the brave soldier and the pure politician should be asked to leave the party. It is a matter of course that the Government President Harrison freely accords due credit for duty faithfully performed."

The effort made to minimize the influence of the President over public affairs will not succeed to any extent in influencing the convention. The Republicans of the Nation will be represented through the delegates who assemble in the city on Tuesday next, and it is a matter of course that the consensus of opinion will be in favor of approving President Harrison and his Administration by the emphatic act of renominating the chief for whom no other man is called upon to apologize, and of whose Administration the Republicans can justly feel proud. The campaign for the President's reelection will be aggressive, progressive and successful.

Decided majorities of the delegates, and this majority represents the sentiment of the various constituencies from whence they come.